Impact of Long-range Wakefields on XLS two-pulse operation

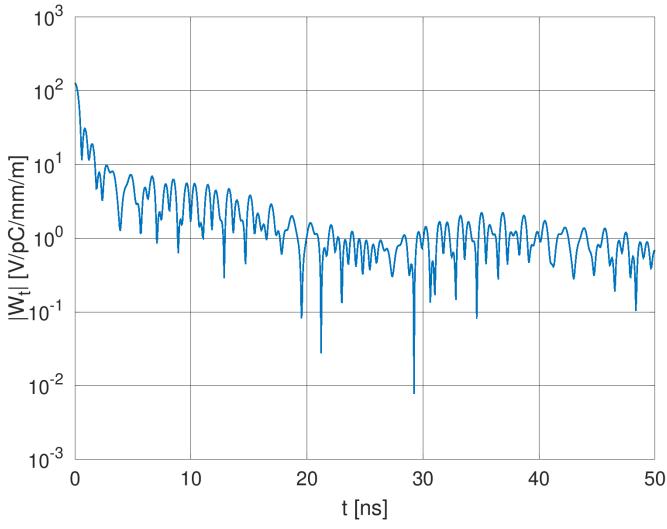
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XLS WP leaders meeting – Dec 3-4 2019, CERN

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- Long-range wakefields calculations in the XLS accelerating structure
- Analytical estimates:
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Long-range wakefields in the CompactLight accelerating structure



Superposition of dipole modes: * Freq, Amplitude, Q factor

Peak of absolute value is 126 V/pC/mm/m

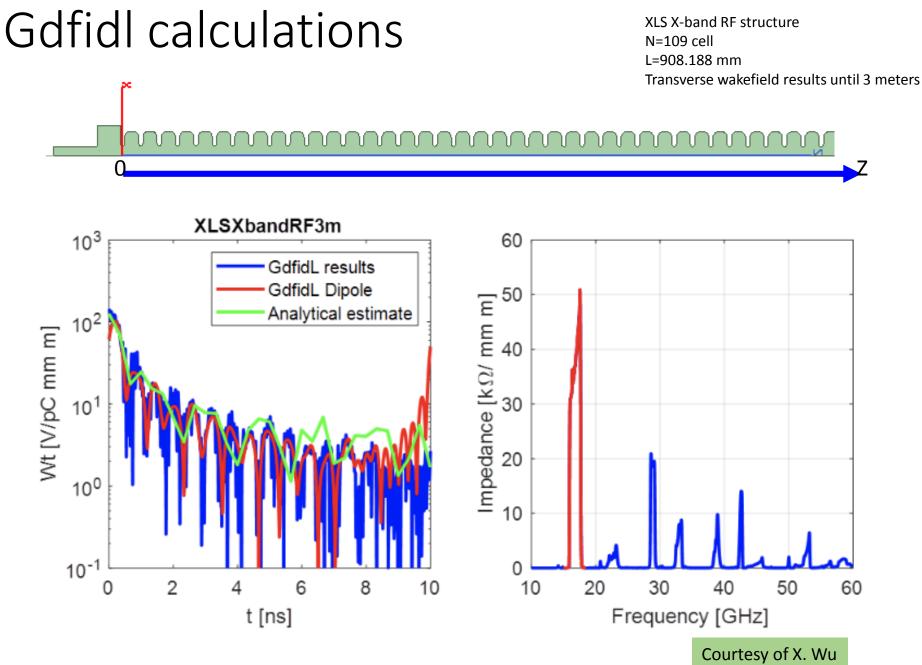
W_t (166 ps) = -109.381 V/pC/mm/m

W_t (333 ps) = 20.038 V/pC/mm/m

W_t (500 ps) = 25.3327 V/pC/mm/m

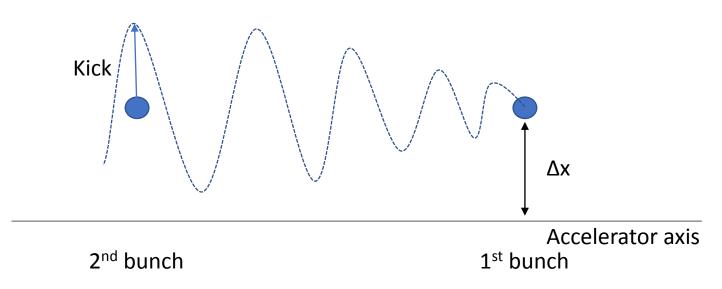
Alexej Grudiev: "Time scale of the suppression due to detuning: tau ~ 1/deltaf1, where Δf_1 is the difference between min and max dipole frequencies, typically first and last cells. In that case we have $\Delta f_1 = 17.1-15.4 =$ 1.7 GHz => tau ~ 0.6ns, so placing second bunch at this spacing you will fully profit from the detuning, as it is nicely shown in the plot below."

Courtesy of A. Grudiev



A. Latina - LRWF in CompactLight





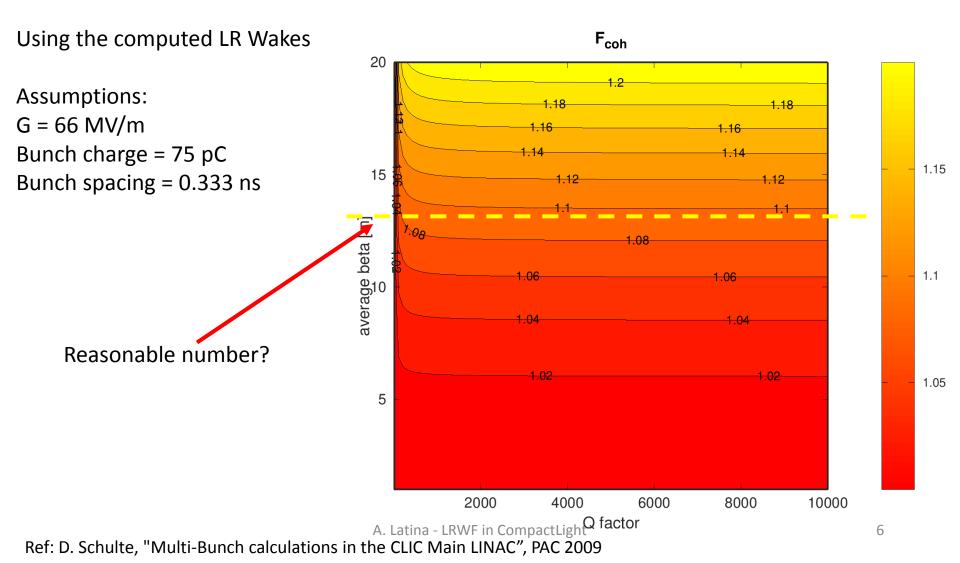
The 2nd bunch is kicked, with kick proportional to

 $\Delta x'$ prop. to Wt(bunch spacing) * Δx * bunch charge * RF length Wt is expressed in V/pC/mm/m.

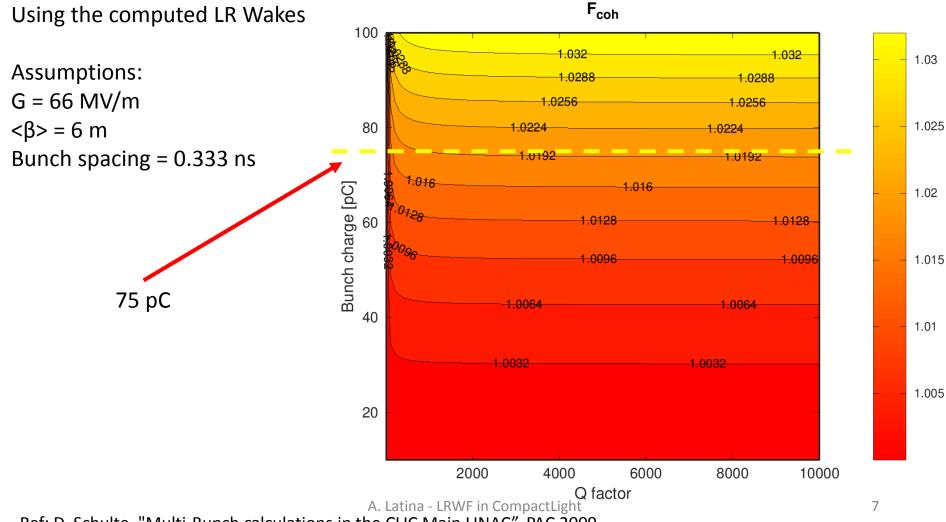
Given an initial injection offset, we look at the *amplitude amplification factor*:

$$A = rac{X_{2 ext{st bunch}}}{X_{1 ext{st bunch}}}$$
 @ linac end

Analytic estimates of jitter amplification factor (function of $<\beta>$) at 333 ps



Analytic estimates of jitter amplification factor (function of bunch charge) at 333 ps



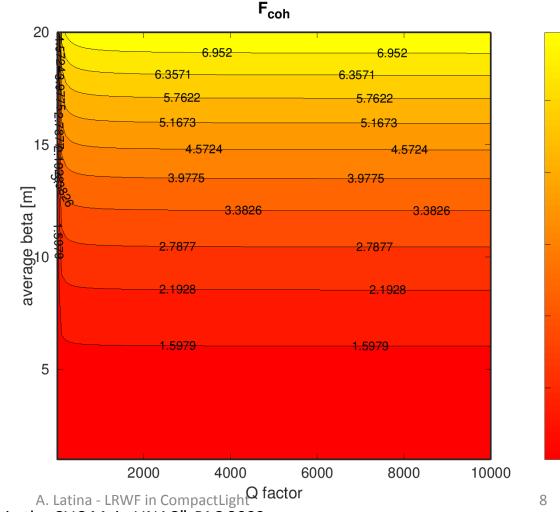
Ref: D. Schulte, "Multi-Bunch calculations in the CLIC Main LINAC", PAC 2009

Analytic estimates of jitter amplification factor (function of $<\beta>$) at 166 ps

Using the computed LR Wakes

Assumptions: G = 66 MV/m Bunch charge = 75 pC Bunch spacing = 0.166 ns

More problematic



6

5

4

3

2

Ref: D. Schulte, "Multi-Bunch calculations in the CLIC Main LINAC", PAC 2009

Tracking simulations /I

- Simplified lattice with regular FODO structure:
 - 72 degrees phase advance / cell ($<\beta> = 6$ m)
 - 4 accelerating structures every two consecutive quads
 - Energy from 300 MeV to 5.5 GeV
 - No bunch compression
 - No energy spread optimisation
- Simplified LRWF: deflecting kick attached to each structure, with strength scanned in the range

[0..100]V/pC/m/mm

- Beam parameters (looking at second bunch):
 - Initial Energy spread = 0.5%
 - Bunch length = 25 um (85 fs)
 - Bunch charge = 75 pC
 - Initial emittance 0.2 mm.mrad

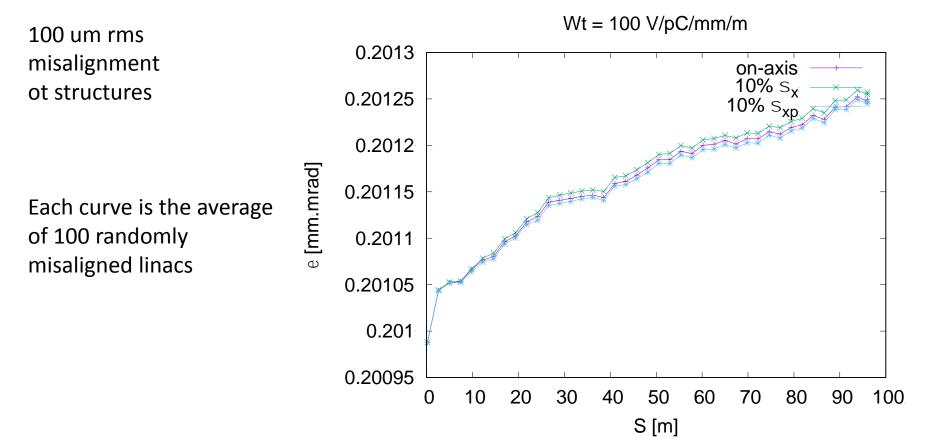
Tracking simulations /II

- Structures have been misaligned by
 - 0 µm rms
 - 10 µm rms
 - 100 µm rms

Looked at:

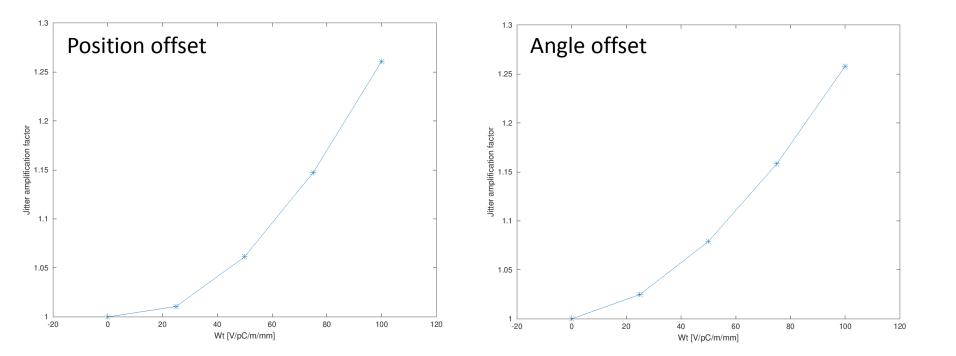
- 1. Impact on emittance
- 2. Incoming beam jitter amplification
 - 10% of initial horizontal beam size / divergence (i.e. jitter rms = 5 um)

Impact of misalignments and LRWF on the emittance of the second bunch



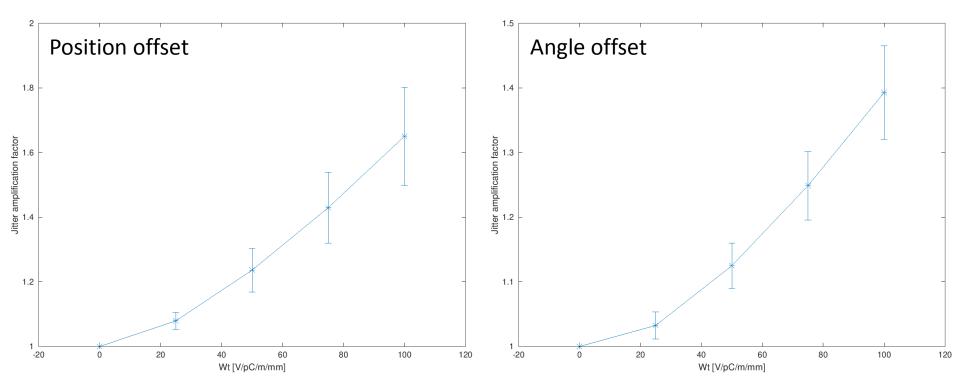
Amplification factor at 2nd bunch

- Assume perfect alignment
- Off-axis beam injected with 10% $\sigma_{x/xp}$ offset



Amplification factor at 2nd bunch

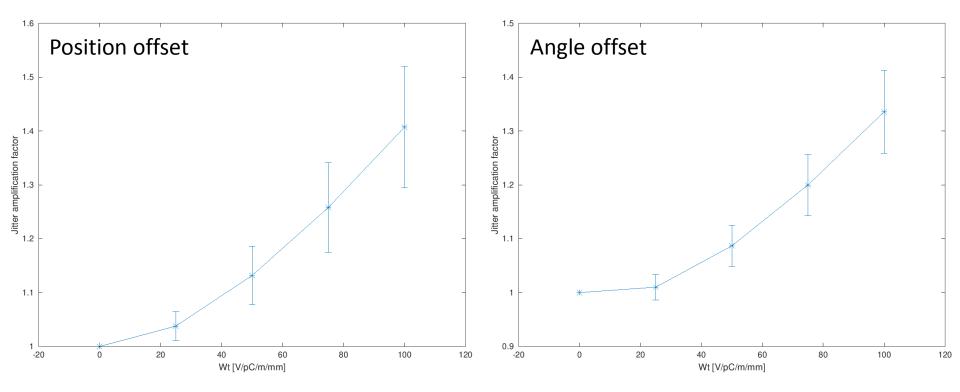
- Assume 10 um rms misalignment
- Off-axis beam injected with 10% $\sigma_{x/xp}$ offset
- 100 random misaligned machines simulated



Confirms the analytical calculations A. Latina - LRWF in CompactLight

Amplification factor at 2nd bunch

- Assume 100 um rms misalignment
- Off-axis beam injected with 10% $\sigma_{x/xp}$ offset
- 100 random misaligned machines simulated



Confirms the analytical calculations A. Latina - LRWF in CompactLight

Conclusions

- The impact of the long-range wakefields on the emittance is negligible
- The effect of the long-range wakefields on jitter amplification seems negligible for

Wt < ~40 V/pC/mm/m

($\Delta t_{2-bunches} > 350 \text{ ps}$)

• 6 X-band RF cycles is OK: 0.5 ns bunch spacing.